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SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Together with the

REPORT

of the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1963

S T A F F

<u>Medical Officer of Health :</u>	A. Afnan, L.A.H., D.P.H. (Engl:) M.D., D.L.O.(Teh:)
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	D.B. Foxwell, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,

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Swaffham Rural District Council

D. B. FOXWELL
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
TELEPHONE - 427 & 428
(EXTENSION 7)

YOUR REF.

OUR REF

RURAL COUNCIL OFFICES
MARKET PLACE
SWAFFHAM
NORFOLK

16th. December, 1964.

Dear Sir,

Annual Report of Medical Officer of Health

I enclose herewith four copies of the above Report for the Year 1963.

Yours faithfully,



Public Health Inspector.

The Secretary,
Ministry of Health,
Alexander Fleming House,
Elephant & Castle,
LONDON. S.E.1.

SWAFFHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1963

Mr. Chairman,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first report on the health services of the district for the year ending 31st December, 1963, Dr. A.S. Dunn being the Medical Officer of Health until his resignation in May this year. My duties as Medical Officer of Health commenced at the beginning of August, 1964.

Introduction

The population of the district in 1963 as estimated by the Registrar-General was 9,360, this is an increase of 220 on the previous year. The adjusted birth rate is 20.7, higher than that of England and Wales (18.2) and the adjusted death rate is 10.5 which is lower than that of England and Wales (12.2), this high birth rate and low death rate is a most agreeable situation.

There were however, nine stillbirths and three deaths in the first year of life which is deplorable.

During the year 185 children were born against 92 deaths. Death occurred mostly in the age group of 60 and over. The deaths were mostly contributed to the diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Death from cancer took second place.

There were no deaths from tuberculosis in 1963, but at the end of the year there were four more cases on the register.

Seventy-seven cases of measles and twelve cases of scarlet fever were notified, but apart from that, few cases of infectious diseases occurred.

Acceptance of immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus was slightly lower in 1963. Concentration on vaccination against polio had produced an excellent result as far as our children are concerned. Most of the vaccine used in 1963 was given by mouth and only a few persons preferred to complete their courses with the salk vaccine, as used for earlier doses. School-children between five and twelve years of age are given a fourth dose to keep immunity at peak level.

During the year, 207 primary smallpox vaccinations and nineteen

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re-vaccinations were done in the Health Area 6.

In this Health Area (Wayland Rural District, Swaffham Rural District, Swaffham Urban District and Thetford Municipal Borough), 564 school-children had skin tuberculin tests, 36 of them were absent on the reading day. Of the 528 remaining, 65 of them were positive and did not need vaccination and 462 of them were vaccinated.

May I in conclusion, express my gratitude to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support during the year. I would also like to pay tribute to all members of my staff for their excellent services.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A. AFMAN

Medical Officer of Health

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Table 1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	93,216
Estimated Resident Population	9,360
Rateable value	£182,375
Sum produced by a Penny Rate	£715

Table 2. LIVE BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	89	87	176
Illegitimate	6	3	9
Totals	95	90	185

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population -

Crude = 19.8

Adjusted = 20.7

Table 3. STILL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	5	4	9
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	5	4	9

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births = 46.4

Table 4. TOTAL BIRTHS

	Males	Females	Total
Live	95	90	185
Still	5	4	9
Totals	100	94	194

Table 5. INFANT DEATHS

(a) Infant Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Totals	-	3	3

Infant Mortality Rates:

Total = 16.2 (per 1,000 live births)
 Legitimate = 17.0 (per 1,000 legitimate births)
 Illegitimate = Nil (per 1,000 illegitimate births)

(b) Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants during first four weeks)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 5.4

(c) Early Neo-Natal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) = 5.4

(d) Perinatal Mortality (Still births and deaths under 1 week)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = 5.1

Table 6. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Males - 6 Females - 3 Total - 9 = 4.9% of Total Live Births

Table 7. MATERNAL DEATHS (including abortion) = Nil

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 total births) = Nil

Table 8. DEATHS (All ages)

Males	Females	Total
48	44	92

Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 of estimated Resident Population) = 9.8
 Adjusted " " " " " " = 10.5

Table 9. CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

	Males	Females	Total
Pneumonia	-	2	2
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	-	1	1

Table 10.

NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	-	1	1
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	2	2
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	1	1
15 and under 25	-	1	1
25 and under 35	-	-	-
35 and under 45	-	1	1
45 and under 55	3	3	6
55 and under 65	9	2	11
65 and under 75	11	11	22
75 and over	25	22	47
Totals	48	44	92

Table 11.

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	7	1	8
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	15	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	12	4	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20. Other heart diseases	1	3	4
21. Other circulatory disease	4	4	8
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	1	3	4
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	9	11
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	-	-	-
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	48	44	92

Table 10.

NOTIFICATIONS OF DEATHS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR
(According to Age Groups)

	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	-	1	1
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	2	2
1 and under 5	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	1	1
15 and under 25	-	1	1
25 and under 35	-	-	-
35 and under 45	-	1	1
45 and under 55	3	3	6
55 and under 65	9	2	11
65 and under 75	11	11	22
75 and over	25	22	47
Totals	48	44	92

Table 11.

CAUSE OF TOTAL DEATHS (Registrar-General)

	Males	Females	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	-	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	7	1	8
15. Leukemia, Aleukemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	15	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	12	4	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	-	1
20. Other heart diseases	1	3	4
21. Other circulatory disease	4	4	8
22. Influenza	1	-	1
23. Pneumonia	1	3	4
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	9	11
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	-	-	-
35. Suicide	1	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals	48	44	92

Table 12. COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS

	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959
Estimated Population	9,360	9,140	9,020	9,460	9,160
Total Births	185	180	197	183	181
Total Deaths	92	99	95	86	94
Birth Rate (Crude)	19.8	19.6	21.2	19.4	19.8
Death Rate (Crude)	9.8	10.8	10.5	9.1	10.2
Infant Deaths	3	3	3	2	1
Infant Mortality Rate	16.2	16.8	15.7	10.9	5.5
Stillbirths	9	1	6	5	1
Stillbirth Rate	46.4	5.6	30.5	26.6	5.5

Table 13(a). NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS

	AGE GROUP										Total
	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	Over 25	Age Unknown	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	1	3	4	1	-	-	12
Whooping Cough	-	1	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7
Measles	-	5	5	9	8	4	3	1	-	2	77
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	6	10	11	9	49	7	2	1	2	97

Table 13(b).

	AGE GROUP						Total
	Under 5	5-14	15-44	45-64	Over 65	Age Unknown	
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14 TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER - SWAFFHAM R.D.

Year	Respiratory			Other			GRAND TOTAL
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1963	12	18	30	1	3	4	34
1962	11	15	26	2	2	4	30
1961	11	16	27	2	3	5	32
1960	11	14	25	2	3	5	30
1959	12	11	23	2	1	3	26

Table 15 TETANUS IMMUNISATION 1963 - Health Area 6

	AGE GROUP			Total
	0-4	5-15	16 and over	
Primary	597	43	150	790
Booster	90	122	50	262
Totals	687	165	200	1052

Table 16.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

Children born in years-	Primary Injections	Booster Injections	Total
1963	238	-	238
1962	358	24	382
1961	61	52	113
1960	20	21	41
1959	4	14	18
1954-1958	19	150	169
1949-1953	2	17	19
Total	702	278	980

Table 17.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION - Health Area 6

Year of birth	Number of children
1963	234
1962	283
1961	48
1960	12
1959	4
1954-1958	20
1949-1953	1
Total	602

Table 18.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION - Health Area 6

Age at date of Vaccination	1. NUMBER OF PERSONS VACCINATED (OR REVACCINATED DURING PERIOD)	
	Number vaccinated	Number revaccinated
0-3 months	48	-
3-6 months	17	-
6-9 months	17	-
9-12 months	17	-
1	70	-
2-4	20	1
5-14	18	18
15 or over	-	-
TOTAL	207	19

Table 19.

POLIOMYELITIS - Health Area 6

Number of persons who received:			Total
Third dose of oral vaccine	Third injection of salk vaccine	Reinforcing dose of oral vaccine after two salk	
562	38	109	709

The number of persons in this County Health Area who have completed a three dose course is 15,183. There are some 39,000 people living in the Area. As the vaccination is on offer, with few exceptions, only to those under forty it follows that a very high proportion of those eligible are protected. At the beginning of the year, 14,474 had had three doses, thus in the year 1963 another 709 completed the course.

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INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants in the first week are often due to similar causes as are stillbirths. Infant mortality has been a subject of extensive study and the National Birthday Trust published this year the result of investigations into such deaths. They include studies on income, nutrition, medical skill, the growth of public health and hygiene, differences in family size, housing conditions, class differences, mothers' education and maternal abilities, whether she works or not during pregnancy and what use she makes of ante-natal care and specialist medical services, and whether she has her baby at home or hospital. Each one of these factors may play a greater or lesser part in infant mortality.

Congenital causes of death now assume the greatest importance. There should be more research into the process of gestation and the reasons for underlying prematurity. It would appear that much more could be done to avoid mortality among those vulnerable infants. Care and attention must be directed to the vulnerable infants, for example there is evidence that premature babies are not taken to welfare centres with any more regularity than other children, nor do their mothers seek extra medical advice. An early and regular pre-natal care and hospital confinement would considerably improve the pre-natal and neo-natal deaths.

The health services cannot by themselves achieve all the possible reduction in infant mortality. What is also needed is that more use should be made of the available maternity services by expectant mothers. The type of education received by an individual plays an important part in shaping parental behaviour and attitude.

It is the responsibility of the family doctor to see that his patients receive proper ante-natal care and that satisfactory arrangements are made for the delivery, even when he does not himself, undertake either or both. He also has a function as the parental education during the early months of pregnancy.

CANCER

The recent medical discoveries have shown that cancer does not arise spontaneously from otherwise normal tissues, but is typified by early changes which, when detected, provide an opportunity for effective treatment.

Because of delay in consulting a doctor, there was a much longer gap than necessary between the actual and potential results of curative procedure for cancer. Delay was natural, being the result of fear of what is regarded as a fatal disease. One way to eliminate this fear is by carefully conceived health education. Publicity must stress the preventive aspect of it and facilities for tests must be provided in Public Health Clinics and doctors' surgeries. The family doctor must play an active role and realise that the tests are not only diagnostic but preventive and people must be encouraged to overcome their reluctance to go to the doctor with symptoms which they think he might consider trifling.

TUBERCULOSIS

I wish to refer to the continued flow of immigrants into this country without screening for tuberculosis. In some Afro-Asian countries the incidence of tuberculosis is very high and there is the possibility of importing active cases in considerable numbers. These tuberculosis migrants are a particular menace to their compatriots for they tend to live together in overcrowded conditions ideal for the spread of infection. To require an X-Ray of the chest on entry and six months afterwards a re-examination, is highly justifiable. Chest physicians have been pressing for government action on this particular problem for years with no result.

SMALLPOX

In an earlier part of this Report reference was made to the laxity in the matter of the health of immigrants. The Ministry of Health review of the smallpox incidents between December, 1961 and April, 1962, has recently been published and in it there are some lessons for the future.

Smallpox was epidemic in Karachi from November, 1961 to February, 1962. All governments are advised of epidemics by the World Health Organisation, yet

until the first case appeared in Britain, there were, to quote the British Medical Journal, "no enhanced precautions other than casual checking of vaccination certificates". Indeed the regulations empowering medical officers at airports and seaports to demand production of an International Certificate of Vaccination, came into operation only in August, 1963. If the traveller does not have such a certificate, he may be offered vaccination or required to give his address and future movements so that he can be kept under surveillance.

As the number of visitors, tourists and immigrants to this country is increasing every year and some of them are coming from countries where there are smallpox epidemics, my strong advice to the parents is to vaccinate children at an early age.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR
1963

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit hereunder my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1963.

1. RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

Drainage & Sewerage	39
Housing	353
Refuse Collection & Disposal	131
Food Premises	84
Water Supplies	41
Infectious Diseases	16
Moveable Dwellings	11
Factories	13
Rat Infestation	57
Milk & Dairies	5
Infestations	5
Miscellaneous	43
	798

2. COMPLAINTS & NUISANCES

16 reported nuisances were investigated during the year mostly relating to drainage and the keeping of animals. All were dealt with informally.

3. HOUSING

Progress continued to be made during the year in improving the housing situation in the district.

10 Notices of Time and Place under the Housing Act 1957 were served on owners of property during the year which resulted in the making of 8 Demolition Orders and 1 Closing Order, and 1 Undertaking not to use the house for human habitation.

13 houses were demolished during the year.

The number of applications for Improvement Grants again increased this year and grants were approved in respect of work to 44 houses. Of these, 17 were for Discretionary Grants, for which the total sum of £5,399 was approved, and 27 were Standard Grants.

GRANTS APPROVED

	1952/54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Discretionary	8	19	35	27	45	21	12	15	17	27	226
Standard	-	-	-	-	-	8	25	19	23	17	92
TOTAL	8	19	35	27	45	29	37	34	40	44	318

The number of improvements completed and grants paid, are as follows :-

	1952/54	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Total
Discretionary	7	12	26	28	22	50	19	10	11	21	206
Standard	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	12	21	21	73
TOTAL	7	12	26	28	22	51	37	22	32	42	279

4. WATER SUPPLIES

Samples of water from the Council's piped supplies continued to be taken at regular intervals. In all, 34 samples were taken and upon bacteriological examination, all proved to be of a standard of purity suitable for a public supply.

A mains supply of water is available to the whole district with the exception of isolated houses and groups of houses and in some of these cases there are private piped supplies.

11 bacteriological samples were taken from private sources, 7 proving to be satisfactory, and 4 unsatisfactory. The premises from which unsatisfactory results were obtained were subsequently connected to the public main supply.

2 chemical samples taken from private supplies were reported as being satisfactory.

5. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

No case of Polionyelitis was reported during the year.

Reported cases of Scarlet Fever were investigated mainly to ascertain any connection of patients or contacts with food production.

Disinfection was carried out following the removal of 1 Tuberculosis patient to hospital.

6. DISINFESTATION

Several complaints of insect infestation were received and treatment was carried out at 5 houses for the eradication of cluster flies in roof spaces, wasps nests in walls, and ants.

7. SEWERAGE

Most of the main centres of population are now served with public sewers, schemes having been completed in the parishes of Ashill, Cockley Cley, Great Cressingham, Bradenham, Gooderstone, Hilborough, Holne Hale, Mundford, Narborough, Necton, North Pickenham, South Pickenham, Sahan Toney, Sporle and Weeting.

The Gooderstone scheme was completed during the year, as was that for the Station Road area of Holne Hale. Work commenced on the extension to the Sahan Toney sewers and by the end of the year Council Houses at Pound Hill, The Oval, Pages Lane and Dolphin Crescent, had been connected to this.

Schemes have been prepared for sewerage the village of Beachanwell, and for the provision of new disposal works at Narborough.

Housing sites and private houses not connected to the public sewer and served by septic tanks, have been attended to by the cesspool emptying service. Two free services a year are given to owners of houses incapable of being connected to a sewer. Otherwise a charge is made of 35/- for the first load and 20/- for any subsequent load on the same day.

476 visits to private properties were made during the year, 242 of which were free services.

8. PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collection of household refuse took place at fortnightly intervals throughout the year, a kerbside collection being operated with three men and a Shelvoke and Drewery 16/18 cu.yd fore and aft tipping collection vehicle.

Seven pits continued to be used for disposal purposes, levelling mostly being carried out by the collection staff, though at the Mundford tip it was necessary on two occasions to hire a tractor in order to obtain sufficient consolidation.

During the year, 598 loads were collected weighing approximately 1900 tons which is below the estimated national average of 295 tons per thousand of population per year. There is a tendency however, for the public to become more refuse collection conscious and the amount collected is increasing.

15 litter baskets have been provided in various villages and are emptied at the time of household collection.

9. FOOD

Food premises operating in the district during the year numbered 75, and consisted of

36	General Stores
3	Butchers Shops
1	Fried Fish Shop
1	Wet Fish Shop
3	Bakehouses
4	Cafes
25	Public Houses
2	Poultry Processing Plants

84 visits to food premises were made during the year and where necessary advice on hygienic practice given. The hygiene in the shops is mainly good, but there is still a tendency to place open food in places liable to contamination. This applies particularly to unwrapped sweets placed in a prominent position at the front of the counter to attract the attention, and sometimes fingers, of children, and to fruit which tends to be displayed at low level and liable to contamination by dust and from the clothing of staff and customers alike.

Mobile shops and delivery vans were checked from time to time, but as there is no necessity for such vehicles to be registered with the local authority, it is difficult to ascertain the exact number operating in the district.

42 samples of ice cream were taken from retailers within the district during the year, 41 of which were reported as being satisfactory and one suspicious. In the case of the latter, a further sample was taken from the same batch which proved to be satisfactory.

10. MEAT INSPECTION

There are no slaughterhouses in the district, but meat was inspected at slaughterhouses in the Borough of Thetford for two weeks on the occasion of the absence of the Public Health Inspector for that authority.

11. MILK AND DAIRIES

8 Milk Distributors and Premises are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959, and regular inspections have been made.

One case of brucella abortus occurring in a dairy herd from which raw milk was sold by retail to the public, was investigated, and arrangements made for an alternative supply to be made available until the infected animal was isolated.

12. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

There were 8 licensed sites for individual caravans in the district during the year. One site for twenty four caravans, although licensed, was still not developed.

13. RODENT CONTROL

In February of this year the Council participated in a County Campaign against the rat. This campaign was supported by most local authorities in Norfolk, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Norfolk Branch of the National Farmers Union. In addition to general advertising in the Press and on television, the Council sent letters to every householder in the district drawing attention to the fact that Warfarin bait was available free from depots set up in each village, and a loudspeaker van also toured each village at the commencement of the campaign.

As a result of this, approximately 1,000 lbs of Warfarin bait was collected by the public in $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb bags and undoubtedly the laying of this bait in addition to action taken on farms, resulted in a great reduction in the rat population of the district.

Rat infestations at refuse tips were effectively dealt with by baiting with Warfarin laid by the refuse collection staff in their duties on tip maintenance.

14. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses in the district.

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
i. Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	-	-	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	12	13	-	-
iii. Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total...	12	13	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Contd.....

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total...	1	1	-	1	-

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.B. FOXWELL

Public Health Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR
for 1963.

Mr. Chairman,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present my Annual Report for the year 1963 as follows:-

1. WATER SUPPLIES

In all except the sparsely populated areas the Council have provided piped water which, with the exception of the parish of Weeting where it is purchased from Ely Water Board Supply, is obtained from our own sources. The Council's district can be divided into two different types of supply zones, as under:-

EASTERN AREA OR AREA 'B'.

This area is made up of the parishes of Bradenham, Holme Hale, Ashill, Saham Toney, North Pickenham, South Pickenham, Necton and Sporle. In addition to these, water is supplied in bulk from the Bradenham Headworks to the parishes of Little Dunham and Shipdham, which are in the Mitford and Launditch Rural District. Part of the Swaffham Urban District Also receives water from Bradenham, and the whole of the above area is supplied by a regional scheme with the Headworks at Bradenham.

The source at Bradenham has two boreholes sunk into the chalk, one 18" diameter and the other 24" diameter and being 400' and 350' deep respectively. The raw water is of a high standard of purity, is reasonably hard and contains a quantity of iron which makes it unsuitable for domestic use without treatment. A "Permutit Spiractor" type of lime softening plant successfully removes all carbonate hardness and iron. The treated water has a hardness figure of approximately 140 parts per million with no iron content.

Frequent bacteriological sampling was undertaken during the year and details of these are given with the Public Health Inspector's section of this report. All samples were satisfactory.

Proposals have been put in hand for enlarging the treatment plant, the headworks buildings and the storage reservoir in order to make a supply of water available to a greater part of Mitford and Launditch Rural District, and to augment the supply to Dereham Urban District.

Details of the number of connections made to this scheme are given in the following table:-

CONNECTIONS AREA 'B'

Parish	Domestic Private	Council Houses	Meters Non-domestic	Total.
Ashill	95	48	34	177
Bradenham	83	53	33	169
Holme Hale	45	42	17	104
Necton	150	88	28	266
Pickenham N.	35	90	11	136
Pickenham S.	22	12	5	39
Saham Toney	183	82	44	309
Sporle	67	114	25	206

The total consumption for the Bradenham source is approximately 230,000 g.p.d. during normal periods. During the hot weather we encountered the usual very high seasonal increase in consumption which caused daily figures to rise to as much as 330,000 gallons, and to drop again very rapidly with the arrival of rainy weather.

WESTERN AREA OR AREA 'A'

In this area are the parishes of Beachamwell, Gooderstone (with a single headworks at Gooderstone), Cockley Cley, Little Cressingham, Great Cressingham, Foulden, Hilborough, Mundford, Narborough, Oxborough, and Weeting (supplied in bulk from Ely and Mildenhall Water Board). With the exception of Weeting, these parishes are supplied from small village schemes. The Headworks in each comprise a 6" bore with submersible pump, supplying water either to a high level tank or in some cases, pressure set. Water from these sources is hard and only contains traces of iron. It is therefore possible to supply direct to the consumer without treatment of any kind. This also means that these small schemes can be made completely automatic and operated with little attention. The quantity of water consumed in these parishes is given in the following table:-

Beachamwell & Gooderstone Headworks at Gooderstone)	.....	17,000 g.p.d.
Cockley Cley	.....	3,000 g.p.d.
Little Cressingham	.....	12,000 g.p.d.
Great Cressingham	.....	5,000 g.p.d.
Foulden	.....	3,500 g.p.d.
Hilborough	.....	3,500 g.p.d.
Mundford	.....	48,000 g.p.d.
Narborough	.....	29,000 g.p.d.
Oxborough	.....	5,000 g.p.d.
Weeting (Supplied in bulk from Ely & Mildenhall Water Board.)	.....	22,000 g.p.d.
		<u>148,000 g.p.d.</u>

During the hot weather these figures might increase by as much as 50% in the same way as shown earlier in the case of Area 'B'.

The total normal daily consumption over the whole district was therefore approximately 378,000 gallons, which, during drought periods, might rise to approximately 500,000 g.p.d.

Connections in the various parishes in Area 'A' are shown in the following table:-

Parish	Domestic Private	Council Houses	Meters Non-domestic	Total.
Beachamwell	35	28	12	75
Cockley Cley	19	24	3	46
Gt. Cressingham	38	42	4	84
Lt. Cressingham	35	16	11	62
Foulden	26	27	10	63
Gooderstone	44	52	14	110
Hilborough	38	26	3	67
Mundford & Ickburgh	147	84	16	247
Narborough	54	82	17	153
Oxborough	31	23	9	63
Weeting	181	104	11	296

2. SEWAGE DISPOSAL

For a number of years the Council have been making every effort to provide main drainage facilities for all main centres of population in the district. The following table shows the parishes which have so far been provided with main sewerage, the number of connections for which the scheme was designed, and the total number of connections made to the scheme up to the present time.

SCHEDULE OF SEWER CONNECTIONS

Connections allowed for.	Parish.	Connections Total Estimated
88	Great Cressingham.	58
72	Holme Hale.	46
53	Hilborough	40
123	Mundford	155
187	Necton	168
177	Nth & Sth Pickenham	129
145	Ashill	75
188	Sporle	172
136	Weeting	290
159	Saham Toney	140
51	Cockley Cley	34
149	Bradenham	67
70	Narborough	115
61	Gooderstone	51

In addition to these completed works, the Council have proposals in hand for sewerage the parishes of Oxborough, Hilborough and Foulden. A new scheme for Narborough is in the course of construction. Work on the extension of the sewerage system at Holme Hale is now complete and in use, and the extension of sewers in Saham Toney is now being carried out.

3. HOUSING.

Seventeen new Council Houses were completed during the year, bringing the total number of dwellings owned by the Council up to 1,029.

As well as the Council Houses completed during the year, there were 45 dwellings built by private enterprise for owner-occupation.

The following Table shows how private enterprise and Council House building compare over the past eight years:-

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED.

Year	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Private Enterprise	22	34	32	46	53	25	79	45
Council Houses	48	42	4	6	31	36	15	17

From this comparison it can be seen that the general trend is for less Council Houses and more private building. I think that is due to a large extent to the Council's policy of encouraging private building for owner-occupiers, and their efforts in purchasing land for sale as building plots in the parishes of Ashill, Foulden, Mundford, Sporle, Oxborough and Weeting.

Your obedient Servant,

E.M. JENKINS,

Surveyor & Water Engineer.

